FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR 11 AUG

LD112154 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] A protocol on transport services was signed between the Planning Ministry and the economic consulate of the USSR Embassy in Kabul at the Planning Ministry this morning. The protocol was signed, on behalf of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by Tateh Mohammad Tarin, the deputy minister for planning affairs, and on behalf of the Soviet Union by Dr Anatoliy (Chogoniv), the economic counselor of the embassy of that country in Kabul. Both sides exchanged the relevant documents.

On the basis of this protocol, goods destined for development projects implemented by government organizations will be delivered via Termez to the relevant Afghan organizations by the Soviet transport companies of [words indistinct].

PRISONERS, SUSPECTS RELEASED IN HONOR OF RAMADAN

LD111748 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] As a mark of respect for the 'Id of Ramadan, Babrak Karmal has canceled the remaining terms of imprisonment of 206 male and female prisoners imprisoned for ordinary crimes in the capital and provinces. The administration department of prisoners of the Interior Ministry reported that the decree concerning the pardoning of these prisoners has been communicated to the relevant authorities in the capital and provinces.

According to another report, 210 accused persons have been released from prison by the special revolutionary court and the special revolutionary public prosecutor. As a mark of respect for the happy occasion of 'Id al-Fitr, the special revolutionary court has either suspended or reduced the prison terms of 70 accused persons in accordance with the provisions applying to the investigation of crimes incorporated in articles 141 and 144 of the law of crimes, and, in view of the provision of article 161 of this law regarding the suspension of penalties, has issued orders for their release.

According to another report, the special revolutionary public prosecutor, as a mark of respect for the happy occasion of 'Id al-Fitr, has shelved the dossiers of 140 accused persons in view of their conditions and circumstances, their repet nce regarding past crimes, and their promises not to commit acts which disrupt public order and peace in the future. It has decided not to prosecute them in court and has issued orders for their release from detention. The court order regarding the release of 70 persons, and the public prosecutor's decision regarding the release of 140 accused persons were implemented yesterday and today.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' GROUPS DESTROYED IN HERAT

LD111932 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] As a result of the continuous cooperation of the brave people of Herat and the tireless efforts of the party activists and the armed forces of that province, during the past 3 days a number of highway robbers, terrorists and hooligans have been captured in different parts of Herat. According to a report by the security forces of Herat Province, while being captured these criminals and treasonous elements to the homeland and the revolution put up armed resistance and 10 of them were killed. The report says that 10 American, Chinese and Pakistani weapons, together with ammunition, explosives and irrefutable and authentic documents, fell into the hands of security officers.

According to the report, 35 terrorists and hooligans have been arrested, one of whom is a Pakistani citizen, and an investigation is in progress for further identifications.

A report from a source among the Herat security forces pointed out that on 9 August, along the Pashtun Pol Road in Herat, a five-man group of criminals and traitors led by Sayyed Gholam Haydar Nawin, who put up armed resistance in the course of arrest, were killed. An American-made machinegun and 881 rounds of ammunition, as well as irrefutable documents and evidence which prove their links abroad were seized from this criminal group which routinely raided transport vehicles and disrupted the peaceful lives of our people with terrorist activities.

The Herat security source expressed appreciation for the daily-increasing cooperation of the brave people of Herat; he regarded this as a valuable step in the direction of realizing the security objectives of the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan.

AFP: THREAT OF REVOLT AMONG GOVERNMENT TROOPS REMAINS

BK111451 Hong Kong AFP in English 1425 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 11 Aug (AFP)--Kabul was reported calm today but the threat of a revolt among government troops remained, a Western diplomatic source said here.

The massive military presence built up in recent weeks has been boosted by an artillery unit at the edge of the city. But the equipment appears to be more suited to dealing with a conventional army rather than an anti-guerrilla campaign. Diplomats in Kabul have linked its arrival with consistent but unconfirmed reports of mutinies in the Afghan Army.

At the beginning of August a massive convoy of tanks and trucks returned from Ghazni Province where the 14th Division of the Afghan Army was reported to have revolted against the government of Babrak Karmal and is believed to have clashed with Soviet troops.

But diplomats still rely on rumours and there have been no first hand reports of the scale, length and the result of the fighting.

The slight drop in Soviet air activity noticed at Kabul airport last week, and the return of major army units, appeared to indicate that the mutiny had been squashed by the Soviet Army and was limited to units of the division in Ghazni.

Reports reaching diplomats in the capital spoke of heavy losses during the fighting, but made no mention of any links between the mutineers and rebels who have been fighting since the Soviet invasion in December.

A report of a planned coup d'etat by officers of the Afghan division based at Pugi Charkhi, near the capital, appeared less credible to diplomatic observers.

"The naivete of the coup project appears to put it in doubt," one diplomat commented. "But this naivete could also be an element of the permanent puzzle facing the Soviets: Unlike the people of Eastern Europe, many Afghans do not appear to consider the situation as hopeless."

Reliable sources speak of extensive rebel activity in the town of Herat in western Afghanistan.

"The old town is practically a no-go-area for the Soviet and government troops. The mojahedin (guerrillas) move around freely between clashes which break out in the streets day and night," the sources said. "These groups are poorly armed and badly organised, and troublesome elements have caused resentment among the people by armed demands for money and food," the sources added.

Few Russians can be seen in Herat itself but there are a great many around the town.

During the last few days Afghan radio has more and more frequently mentioned fighting in many provinces.

In a recent address Afghan President Babrak Karmal said: "The first duty of all militants is to wipe out the foreign mercenaries, most of whom have already been eliminated."

There are reports of rebel arrests in Qonduz and Balkh provinces and diplomatic sources believe that Soviet intelligence services have begun to infiltrate certain rebel groups.

Late yesterday rebels claimed responsibility for assassinating Mohammad Yunis, head of Afghan intelligence in Qandahar (southern Afghanistan), saying they were "motivated by his activity against the Islamic rebellion."

AFGHAN REBEL LEADER DENIES RECEIVING U.S. AID

LD110914 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0822 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 11 August--In a statement published here today, one of the leaders of an Afghan Islamic movement fighting the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, has denied that the Afghan rebels have received any aid from the United States and pointed out that they would not accept any U.S. aid.

The leader, Shaykh Mohammad Asef Mohseni, secretary general of the Islamic revolutionary front, was speaking in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS. He said that all this talk about a U.S. supply of arms to the Afghan rebels was "absolute lies."

Shaykh Mohseni, who is now on a visit to Kuwait, has accused the USSR of clinging to Afghanistan and said that the Soviets have raised the slogan: "We want the land of Afghanistan, not the people of Afghanistan."

He added that the Soviets do not intend to withdraw from Afghanistan at present and that they have entered it for several reasons: To get to the gulf region, to threaten the gulf oil, and out of fear of the effect the Islamic "revolution" might have on the Soviet republics of Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan.

Shaykh Mohseni called on the Arab and Muslim countries to offer political support for the Afghan revolution, saying: "We do not want any money or arms. We want political support such as, for example, the Islamic countries threatening that unless the USSR completely withdraws its forces from Afghanistan, they will sever political and economic relations with it."

FORMER AFGHAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ARMY DESERTIONS

LD081054 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] In Afghanistan, the Soviets seem to be finding it more and more difficult to assert their control. Over the last few days there has been talk of desertions from the Afghan Army and attacks on Soviet bases. How much of this is true and how much false? At all events Afghan resistance seems to be stiffening. This emerges from remarks made by one of its spokesmen abroad, (Abia Madzayi), who was a delegate at the conference of the world anticommunist league in Geneva. This former official at the Ministry of the Economy in Kabul gives his evidence to our reporter Christian Billmann: [begin recording]

[(Madzayi)] I can confirm one thing: It is positive and certain that a Soviet general has been killed. You also asked me if the Afghan Army is deserting. Out of 120,000 Afghan soldiers, there are about 25,000 to 20,000 [as heard] still left, and there are desertions every day. There has been mention of the 14th Division. This 14th Division, which was at Ghazni, has indeed deserted with its equipment.

[Question] How many people (is that)?

[Answer] You can count on 3,000-5,000 people, at any rate; and they are well-(trained), armed soldiers. And gradually there will be nothing left of the Afghan Army, there will only be Soviet soldiers.

[Question] It has also been said that after the Olympic games, or at any rate in the last few days of the games, a fresh Soviet offensive was launched against Afghanistan.

[Answer] At the present time the Soviet offensive is getting more and more terrible and repressive [words indistinct] thousands and thousands more. But if the Soviets do manage to kill the Afghan people, it will not be with weapons, it will be with famine; that is the Soviets' terrible weapon. [end recording]

KESHTMAND INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT AFGHAN SITUATION

For a RUDE PRAVO report on an interview given in Kabul by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister, with APN correspondent Vladimir Nakrayakov, see the South Asia section of the 8 Aug Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

INDIAN REPORTS ON INFLUX OF BENGALIS DENIED

BK071718 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Bangladesh has categorically denied any influx of its nationals into Meghalaya or any other Indian state. A spokesman of the Ministry of Home Affairs in Dacca today termed the New Delhi radio report on the allegation of the chief minister of Meghalaya as totally baseless and without foundation. He said there has never been any illegal entry of Bangladesh nationals into any bordering Indian state.

20TH JOINT RIVERS MEETING WITH INDIA PROPOSED

BK080512 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Bangladesh has proposed to India to hold the 20th meeting of the Bangladesh-India Joint Rivers Commission [JRC] in New Delhi from the 29th of this month. The crucial question of augmentation of dry season Ganges flow at Farakka is before the JRC. The commission would continue its efforts to narrow down the differences between the two countries on the question of jointly approaching Nepal for augmenting the dry season flow of the river.

BRIEFS

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK LOAN--The Asian Development Bank has approved a loan of $28.1 million to boost food production in Bangladesh. The loan will be given at a concessional rate. This was announced in Hong Kong on 6 August. The bank also approved a grant of about $300,000 as technical assistance for the second agricultural credit project. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Aug 80 BK]

JUTE BAG EXPORT--Bangladesh is to export 1 million jute bags worth 10.8 million taka to Indonesia under an agreement signed in Jakarta recently. According to informed sources, Indonesia is likely to import more jute and jute goods from Bangladesh in future. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 6 Aug 80 BK]

RURAL DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATION--Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman said that more than 53 percent of the total development outlay of the second 5-year plan will be spent for the economic projects in the rural areas. He said this while opening the sixth of the Sonali branch in the premises of the Bangladesh Madrasa education board in Dacca on 2 August. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Aug 80 BK]

RAO OPENS DISCUSSION ON FOREIGN POLICY 8 AUG

BK111005 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao initiated a discussion on India's foreign policy organised by a study group in New Delhi on August 8. Speaking on the occasion, Narasimha Rao said:

Chairman, friends: I am very happy to be with you this evening. The foreign policy of any country cannot be divorced from its internal policy. Any country, any government, any political party must decide what it believes in and its policies must flow from this basic conviction. The basic strength of a country's foreign policy is derived from the unity of its people, from the determination of its people to make their country strong and prosperous as well as from their willingness to share their experiences and expertise with their less fortunate fellow human beings. Only a strong and unified India can live up to her role in foreign affairs expected of her, not only by her own people but by other countries as well.

Our foreign policy is, to a very large extent, based on national consensus. Consensus does not mean identity of views on all matters; it is something with which the whole nation can live. There could be differences in matters of detail on individual issues but, by and large, our people as a whole stand behind the foreign policy of the government.

It might perhaps be useful for me to briefly describe the international setting in which we find ourselves today. The world is passing through a critical period. While the decade of 70's could be considered a decade of detente, the decade of 80's threatens to be a decade of confrontation. The recent increase in international tensions has created an atmosphere surcharged with suspicion and has led to an ever increasing interference in affairs of small countries as well as to a frantic search for new military bases and facilities. The second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, which in any case would have been only a first preliminary step in the process of nuclear disarmament, was very nearly abandoned. Ominous decisions are being taken to develop and deploy new generations of ballistic missiles in Europe, a continent which is already over saturated with nuclear warheads.

We are read in newspapers a few weeks back a news item which, though amusing on fact of it, was actually a most serious affair. Somewhere in the United States computers gave a false alarm about an incoming attack by Soviet ICBMs. Most fortunately for the world the false alarm was rectified and notified in time otherwise ICBMs from the U.S. side would have been flying all over the world or wherever they were expected to fly. This would run the risk not only of deliberate nuclear destruction but equally real and perhaps [word indistinct] risk of being blown up by the error of mindless machines.

The senseless, highly dangerous and wasteful armaments race continues to escalate at increasingly dangerous levels with the annual global expenditure on armaments reaching astronomical figure of $450 billion.

Let me now turn to another subject which is also of crucial importance to the international community, namely international economic relations or what is known as the North-South dialogue. In a few days from now I shall be leaving for New York to chair a meeting of the ministers of the Group of 77 which has been called to prepare for a special session of the General Assembly.

As I am sure all of you are aware, the United Nations has decided to convene a special session from August 25 to September 5 this year to adopt an international development strategy for the third UN development decade and to launch a new round of global negotiations on international economic cooperation and development. The gap between the few industrially advanced countries and the large majority of developing countries continues to widen. With a higher level of political consciousness growth of communications are raising expectations of the people in the poor two-thirds of the world, the task of removing inequalities and disequilibrium in the socioeconomic structure international community has acquired an urgency greater than heretofore. The position today is that the developed countries are simply not prepared to take the kind of bold decisions that they should take, not only for the sake of the developing countries but also in their own interest. The fact of interdependence between the developed and developing countries is recognised by everyone, including the developed countries. But the sad truth is that the developed countries are not prepared as yet to translate this realisation into an effective policy. I agree that the developed world has serious problems of its own. There is inflation, unemployment, threat of recession as well as high oil prices. The problems of the developed countries, however, are infinitely less grave than those faced by the developing countries. The rich nations, for example, are in a position to absorb the shock of high oil prices. They have means to pay such prices, whereas the developing countries are faced with the massive balance of payments difficulties caused by high oil prices. The developed countries are also able to make up for high oil prices by charging equally high prices for their manufactured goods which are exported to OPEC as well as to other Third World countries. Thus the developing countries have to bear the brunt on two fronts--high oil prices as well as high prices for the manufactured goods. I do hope that the developed countries would display the necessary political will and sagacity at the special session so that a beginning, however small, can be made for ushering in a new international economic order.

It would perhaps be appropriate for me to say a few words at this stage on economic cooperation among the developing countries [ECDC] themselves on what has come to be known as south cooperation. We attach very great importance to the concept of ECDC. The nonaligned summit conference at Havana last year adopted a resolution on collective self-reliance among the nonaligned and developing countries. The ministerial meeting of the group of 77 in March 1980 instructed an ad hoc group of intergovernmental experts to carry out an in-depth study of the possibilities of ECDC. This group has already met once in Vienna and has come up with a set of guidelines and a tentative programme of action. I am convinced that ECDC must assume an ever increasing role in future in tackling problems of the developing countries.

You might be wondering as to why I have not so far spoken about nonalignment in a group discussion on India's foreign policy. I first wanted to outline the present international situation for you so as to give you a proper perspective for the functioning of our foreign policy. A broad framework of our foreign policy as enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and by Indira Gandhi during her leadership of the country from 1966 to 1977 has taken the first roots in our national ethos. The policy of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence continues to be as relevant today as it was 3 decades ago. The greatest single factor in the situation in favour of peace is the urge of humanity, the desire of humanity to live and that is represented by nonalignment. That is how the nonaligned movement gets linked with problems of the world today. It can make itself felt only because it represents the aspirations of the majority of mankind to live and not to be annihilated.

I would also like to say that there is no contradiction between the policy of nonalignment and the pursuit of national interest. Indeed, it could not be otherwise, because the very essence of the policy of nonalignment is the inalienable right of a country to defend its national independence and sovereignty without being tied to any country or a group of countries. It is true that differences emerge from time to time among the nonaligned countries on some issue or other of international relations. However, is it not in the very nature of nonalignment that there should be occasional differences among its adherents? After all, nonalignment is not a bloc nor an alliance of the unaligned. It is not another monolith. The nonaligned are seeking unity--not uniformity. More and more countries are expressing their desire to join the nonaligned movement which has reached a membership of 94 countries, as compared to 25 in 1961. It has to be recognized that the movement has lost some of the drive and elan of yesteryears. Its energies are often dissipated in the swamp of bilateral issues. It is in danger of losing at least some of the clarity, sweep and vision of its founders. A big movement must address itself to big issues. There is no other way to retain its bigness. The nonaligned movement, therefore, would do well to remind itself of its real historic mission and proceed to fulfill it. A heavy responsibility devolves on the new leadership in the nonaligned movement, namely to restore to the movement the level and loftiness which gives it right to reflect and represent an overwhelming majority of mankind.

India today occupies a place of honour among the nations of world. Our leader Indira Gandhi is held in high esteem everywhere. India is well placed to play her traditional role of persuasion within the framework of the policy of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence, of promoting international cooperation and defusing tensions in various regions of the world. It is satisfying to note that the dialogue between the leaders of East and West seem to have been resumed though in a hesitant and diffident manner. We want stability, development and peace. We believe in the path of conciliation and not confrontation, of friendship and persuasion and not of hostility or antagonism. In the brief period that government has been in power we have already succeeded in raising India's stature among the international community.

I believe I have said enough to initiate the discussion on India's foreign policy. I shall be very happy to take note of other views expressed during the discussion and give them my careful thought and consideration.

Rao on Nepalese Cooperation

BK081607 Hong Kong AFP in English 1000 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Aug (AFP)--Nepal has repeatedly assured India that her policy of regional cooperation with neighbouring countries will not in any way preclude bilateral cooperation with this country in mutually agreed projects.

Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao siad this in Parliament when asked about an Indian press report that Nepal, engaged in a foreign policy review, was seeking new direction with regard to its neighbours.

He further stated that the Himalayan kingdom had formally supported Bangladesh's proposal for a South Asian summit conference. The Nepalese foreign secretary had recently visited Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and India for "regional consultations" on the proposal.

Rao on Border Document, Kashmir

BK081040 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The external affairs minister has said India is satisfied that there is no so-called historic document which disproves India's stand relating to alignment of the traditional Indo-China boundary in the eastern sector. The government, Rao said in the upper house of Parliament, is fully acquainted with all the relevant data on the subject.

India has made it clear to Pakistan more than once that it considers references to Kashmir in international forums by Pakistan as a violation of the spirit of the Simla agreement; this emphasizes bilateralism. In a written reply the external affairs minister told the upper house of Parliament today that Pakistan has been told that its persistence in raising this issue in international forums would not help in creating a better atmosphere.

USSR'S KHOLOV HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN

BK120901 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 08 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Head of the visiting three-member Soviet delegation, Makhmadula Kholov, told a news conference in New Delhi today that the 1971 India-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation was the natural result of the development of friendly relations between the two countries. It is not directed against any country.

Answering questions, Mr Kholov said the Afghanistan problem can be solved through political discussions between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran as proposed by Kabul. There had, however, been no positive response from either Iran or Pakistan. It is the problem between these countries and he did not see how the Islamic countries in general could have a role in resolving it.

Asked when the Soviet Union would withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, Makhmadula Kholov replied as soon as attacks from outside stop.

Further Details

BK111421 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Aug (AFP)--Visiting deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Union, Makhmadula Kholov, said here today that Afghan troops were quite capable of taking care of the rebels but was unable to explain the continued presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Mr Kholov, who arrived here this morning at the head of a three-member delegation, while addressing a press conference said it was for the Aghan Government to decide on the appropriate time for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

The Soviet leader was nonplussed when a reporter asked whether there was any difference of opinion with the Soviets telling that there was no need for the presence of their troops and Afghan President Babrak Karmal insisting on their presence. He, however, said that many Afghan Army units were still in the stage of formation and needed Soviet help to complete the process. Mr Kholov said Soviet troop withdrawal had been made difficult by stepped up rebel activity after last June's "partial withdrawal."

Answering a question, he did not know the extent of casualties among Soviet troops. The troops were there to deal with "bandits" entering Afghan territory and were "not engaged in any military action. One cannot, therefore, talk in terms of casualties," he pointed out.

Mr. Kholov said he would not call the rebels "mojahedin" (freedom fighters) because they were killing Moslem civilians and destroying mosques in Afghanistan. He would insist on calling them "bandits".

Mr. Kholov, who is also president of the Tadzhik Republic, said he could not understand why India was so interested in the Afghan question. As for the Soviet Union, he said many of its republics had common borders with Afghanistan and events there had posed danger to his country.

He said there was deep sympathy in the Moslem republics of the Soviet Union for the Afghan people's desire to save their revolution.

IRANIAN STUDENTS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE IN DELHI

BK111335 Hong Kong AFP in English 1316 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Aug (AFP)--A group of Iranian boys and girls seeking "no objection" certificates for stay and study in India began a hunger strike outside their country's embassy here today.

According to a leaflet distributed by them, they are demanding a special council from Iran to come and solve their academic problems which the embassy is unable to do.

Explaining the background, the Iranian ambassador in New Delhi, A.M. Mojtahedi, told the press that the agreement between Indian and Iranian governments for 1980-81 provided for 800 students to study in this country subject to their passing English language tests and securing admission in any of the universities in this country. The student visas were to be issued by the Indian Embassy at Tehran after these formalities.

The ambassador said this group of students, however, started coming to India last year but had not been able to get admission in any university so far.

Mr. Mojtahedi said that he had taken up the matter with the authorities here during the last two weeks. He had been assured that "their case is under consideration" and would be informed as soon as it was settled, the ambassador said.

As the colleges had already opened, the ambassador wondered if the students could get admission this year.

Student Visa Policy

BK120925 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] A spokesman of the Indian Embassy in Iran has said visas can be issued to those students who have been admitted to Indian universities and possess passports. He was commenting on demonstrations by Iranian students outside the embassy. He said Iranian authorities possibly want visas to be issued to all the students in one lot, whether they had been admitted to Indian universities or not. He said the embassy is willing to discuss the issue with the Iranian authorities.

SHAHI REJECTS INDIAN STATEMENTS ON NUCLEAR ISSUE

BK110456 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Pakistan has reiterated that its nuclear research and development program is devoted exclusively to peaceful purposes. This was stated by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who left Islamabad last night for New York to attend themeeting of the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination.

In an interview with ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN prior to his departure, Agha Shahi said Pakistan has no intention of manufacturing nuclear weapons, and the question of any other government assisting Pakistan in this regard simply does not arise. The foreign minister said that in view of these facts, the question arises as to why the Indian leadership is repeatedly accusing Pakistan of having the intention and capabilities to manufacture nuclear weapons, which it does not possess nor wish to acquire. He said India has carefully launched this campaign against Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program in order to use this pretext for manufacturing nuclear arms itself.

The Pakistan foreign minister stated that India has attained the capability to manufacture nuclear arms and Indian statements on Pakistan prove India's intention of becoming a big power by producing nuclear weapons. He added that India's rapid progress in the nuclear technology field is evident to all. Since the nuclear explosion in 1974, there has been no letup in the momentum of India's nuclear program. Shahi said India has already declared it is free to conduct further nuclear tests. He said the Soviet-aided missile manufacturing program started by India, to cost over a billion dollars over the next 10 years, will, upon completion, provide India the capability to deliver intermediate-range missiles.

Shahi said that India has rejected Pakistan's proposal that a nuclear-free zone be established in South Asia, that both nations agree to international or bilateral inspection of their respective nuclear programs, that both sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and that both Pakistan and India, together with the other countries of South Asia, issue a declaration of intent not to manufacture nuclear weapons or acquire them from any source.

Shahi said: Pakistan has proved its sincerity; now let India do so.

Shahi also referred to that part of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's statement in Parliament in which she drew attention to the danger arising from Pakistan's military preparations. The Indian Defense Ministry, quoting the Indian prime minister's statement, had alleged that Pakistan acquired substantial amounts of military equipment during the past 3 years, has acquired hardly any military equipment of any significance in strengthening its defensive capability. During the same period, India has entered into arms deals worth billions of dollars with Western countries as well as with the Soviet Union. India will spend about 2 billion dollars on the Jaguar aircraft deal alone. Shahi said India is now in the market to acquire and produce the Mirage 2000, which is an even more expensive aircraft. The recent Soviet-Indian arms purchase accord has a stated value of $1.6 billion, but its real value is $8 to $10 billion in terms of Western prices.

India is acquiring the latest submarines from West Germany, along with manufacturing rights.

The Pakistani foreign minister said India faces no threat from any of its neighbors.

The artificial excuse created by India over the so-called fear of Pakistan's military preparations is aimed at diverting attention from India's program of large-scale military arms and equipment buildup.

The Pakistani foreign minister regretted that India has not found it possible to accept the Pakistan proposal to hold talks between the military experts of the two sides to determine a ratio of forces and level of armaments between the two countries. He said Pakistan's approach on the nuclear issue and the question of arms supply clearly demonstrates its desire to prevent the danger of an arms race and nuclear proliferation in this region. He said Pakistan has made positive proposals in both these areas. If for some reason they are not acceptable to India, it is for her to put forward alternative proposals which could form the basis of a constructive dialogue.

In reply to a question, Shahi categorically stated that there is no change whatsoever in China's principled stand on the Kashmir dispute.

Shahi will attend the Jerusalem Committee conference opening in Casablanca on Saturday [16 August]. He will later go to New York to lead the Pakistani delegation to the UN Group of 77 meeting. He will also attend the special UN session on a dialogue between the rich and poor nations on equal development, opening on the 25th of this month.

AFGHAN OFFER FOR DIRECT TALKS REPORTEDLY REJECTED

BK0811130 Hong Kong AFP in English 1100 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Aug (AFP)--Pakistan has rejected an Afghan proposal for direct talks between the two governments over the crisis in Afghanistan following the Soviet military intervention.

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI), in a dispatch from Islamabad, said that the Pakistani rejection was reported in the local newspaper MUSLIM this morning. The newspaper quoted reliable sources as saying that the Afghan offer was made through a third party which was not specified.

The Indian agency said that Pakistan was further reported to have told Kabul that it could not bypass the resolution adopted by the Islamic Conference at Islamabad in May on the matter.

Kabul had, for its part, the agency said quoting the newspaper, declined to hold talks through the three-member Islamic Conference committee comprising the foreign ministers of Pakistan and Iran and Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti.

Pakistan also reaffirmed that it stood by the Islamic Committee's decision that it would meet any member of or representative of the Afghan ruling People's Democratic Party in a neutral country provided it did not imply recognition of the Babrak Karmal regime.

AFGHAN REFUGEE POPULATION APPROACHING 1 MILLION MARK

BK0904222 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, quoting official statistics, reports that the number of Afghan refugees living in Pakistan has now reached about 1 million.

According to these statistics, 932,000 Afghan refugees have either registered their names or given their records to the local authorities in the Northwest Frontier Province, Baluchistan and frontier areas, as well as in Sind, Punjab and Azad Kashmir.

OFFICIAL REVIEWS FOREIGN AID, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

BK081041 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Pakistan is expected to receive this year foreign assistance worth $1.8 billion. The money includes balance of payment support from the IMF and the OPEC. This has been stated by the secretary, economic affairs division, in an interview with Radio Pakistan.

He said that the aid to Pakistan consortium has substantially increased the quantum of aid to Pakistan this year, considering its commendable performance in the economic sector. The consortium had already pledged aid worth $0.5 billion. The economic assistance was also being given by Islamic states and other countries.

Reviewing the economic development made in 1979-80, he said that the rate of increase in gross domestic product was 6.2 percent, in agriculture 6 percent and in large-scale manufacturing 8.5 percent. The exports during the period showed a remarkable rise of 38.4 percent.

AUTOMOBILE CORPORATION TO PRODUCE SMALL CARS

GF091834 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The Pakistan automobile corporation will soon undertake a scheme to manufacture small cars to meet the country's needs. The agreement concluded by the corporation with Japanese manufacturers is awaiting the government's approval. According to the agreement, 100,000 cars, 10,000 trucks, 2,500 vans and 2,500 jeeps will be manufactured every year. They will be built in the corporation's two factories and will have low gas consumption levels. It is expected that 75 percent of the parts required will be ready within 5 years. The machinery needed to make the parts has already been installed in the factories.

FORMER PRESIDENT YAHYA KHAN DIES

BK090230 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Retired General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, a former president, died last night in Rawalpindi's combined military hospital after a prolonged illness. He was 63. He will be buried this afternoon in Peshawar at his ancestral graveyard.

He was president of Pakistan from March 1969 to December 1971.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Ayat on Trial

LD111045 Paris LE MATIN in French 4 Aug 80 p 8

[Philippe Lapoursterle undated Tehran interview with Hasan Ayat, Iranian Majles deputy and member of the Islamic Republican Party Central Council: "Iran: 'Hostages Must Be Put on Trial and Condemned'"]

[Text] Tehran--Dr Ayat, 42, Majles deputy and member of the Islamic Republic Party Council, plays a special role in the majority party. Dr Ayat, a eminence grise whose forceful views and articulate reasoning contrast with the usual vacillations inherent in Iranian political life, can often be seen at the side of party leader Ayatollah Beheshti. Dr Ayat, who wears spectacles and has his hair cut short, listens carefully to questions put to him. He wrinkles his forehead, thinks for a few seconds and then replies in a precise manner:

"Obviously, what we want to attack by putting the hostages on trial is American policy rather than the people concerned. The United States did not act in Iran through some invisible individuals. The hostages in our custody are the diplomatic representatives of American policy in Iran. We certainly support the principles of diplomatic immunity and of respect due to officials from foreign countries. However, instead of helping to develop bilateral relations, the American diplomats stationed in Tehran continually interfered in our domestic affairs, appointed and dismissed ministers and made decisions on behalf of the nation. The hostages must be put on trial, be condemned and serve sentences. By such condemnations we want to denounce the entire system of domination which the United States established in our country and the way in which Washington used its embassy for clandestine objectives. We will condemn American policy and those who carry it out. This is the view taken by the majority of the party, and the shah's death has changed nothing. The shah merely carried out American policy."

The Majles president has announced the formation in the near future of Majles commissions which are to consider the hostages' future. It seems, therefore, that the atmosphere is not conducive to chemency.

Discussing the problem of asylum granted by France to Shapur Bakhtiar and his friends--a question which is assuming increasing importance in Iran--Ayat does not beat about the bush.

"The conditions under which the imam was granted asylum in 1978 and those under which Bakhtiar has been granted asylum now are completely different," he states. "First, the imam represented the entire country and his activities were limited to cassette recordings and recorded messages to the Iranian people. Bakhtiar is hated by an overwhelming majority of the Iranian people. He is believed to be a dnagerous individual and a criminal. Furthermore, Bakhtiar organizes plots from French territory, has arms sent to Iran and foments coups. Not only it is unfriendly on Paris' part to let him engage in such activities but we believe it is a question of an openly hostile attitude. France has not merely granted counterrevolutionaries asylum but has also given them active aid. Such an attitude is bound to have consequences.

Dy Ayat--who became a doctor of law and sociology at Tehran university in 1956--has always been an active politician. As professor at the school of Qom--"the mecca of Shi'ite Islam"--he started his political activities within the framework of the national movement under Mehdi Bazargan's leadership.

As far as domestic problems are concerned, his views do not lack clarity and are sometimes expressed with brutality.

"Referring to a political crisis and deadlock may be incorrect," he stated. "The Iranian Constitution is very clear--power belongs to the assembly and the president's role is merely representative. The Islamic Majles will not let Bani-Sadr exceed the constitutional framework. The Majles now wants a prime minister who would comply with revolutionary conditions. President Bani-Sadr has not been firm enough and on two occasions--with respect to the cultural revolution and the question of the hostages--he was in favor of compromise. If the president abides by the people's will and conforms to the Constitution, there will be no problem.... He will have to submit or resign."

Rafsanjani on Hostages' Fate

JN112024 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Islamic Majles chairman Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani has affirmed that anything done by the Americans against the Iranian students in the United States will affect the fate of the hostages.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, who was speaking at a press conference, added that the Majles is part of society. Any matter anywhere pertaining to society is connected with [words indistinct].

MONTAZERI SENDS MESSAGE TO ISLAMIC STUDENTS IN U.S.

LD111948 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, the illustrious jurist, has issued a message in reply to the message of the Islamic students society of America and Canada. Part of his message reads: Greetings to you, sons of Islam. Greetings to you for implementing your historic mission amid these sensitive circumstances by withstanding assorted tortures within the enemy's heartland.

I advise you to continue your resistance and firmness for the sake of God Almighty, and I pray to God for your success so that you will be able, according to God's will and with firm steps, to open the closed doors and to destroy the high walls of tyranny and oppression for the oppressed nations that are subject to domination, despite the dirty wishes of the criminals and their disgraceful efforts. I pray for your success in being able, with the help of lifegiving Islam, to enlighten the hearts of the oppressed sons of history with the light of reality and faith in God.

At present the Iranian nation, after going through the first phase of its revolution, has a heavier responsibility. This is the mission for expanding Islam's liberating jihad. This mission should be implemented with the help of all the world's oppressed nations and with contributions from all liberation movements. They all must shoulder the banner of this mission and this struggle and stride forward with firmness. It is natural that amid these circumstances your role is greater and greater.

It is up to you to explain in a desirable manner to everyone the enlightening concept of this revolution and its vast dimensions. It is also up to you to explain to them and to ask for their increased faith and confidence in the God and justice of Islam, and enlighten their hearts with these facts.

On the basis of the great alliance our nation has made with God Almighty that it will never rest, and on the basis of Imam Khomeyni's leadership, it will mark Jerusalem Day as the beginning of a movement and a new life for the liberation of Jerusalem, Islam's land of victory, the liberation of human beings, the elimination of the enemy and cutting off the hands of criminals not only in this region but throughout the world. We will continue to stress this reality. You, sons of Islam, must shake and frighten the enemies of Islam in their own homes. Should you fail to do this, and should you fail to cooperate together in this effort, they will be able to gain strength in order to humiliate and exploit us in our homes, and this would mean captivity and humiliation in the very end.

I must point out that the Iranian nation, with full courage, sincerity and coordination, should demand that their honorable representatives in the Islamic Consultative Assembly very seriously push forward by relying on God and the truth and the nature and meaning of exporting revolution, protect its principles and the quality of advancing this mission and the relationship of this great revolution with the world's liberation movements.

You and all students and dear undergraduates should be serious in your studies and research because without them reconstruction, self-sufficiency and the severing of all dependence and finally the continuation of the revolution will be impossible.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON STUDENTS IN ITALY

LD111246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] According to our reporter, the following statement was issued today by the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In his exalted name. Following the demonstration of a group of students in front of the Vatican on the occasion of Jerusalem Day and the arrest and imprisonment of 22 of them, the charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Rome has met the students. At this meeting the students said that while they were being arrested, the police of the Vatican and the Italian police beat and mistreated them so that one of the sisters had to be taken to the hospital because she had received severe injuries.

The charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy had a conversation with the imprisoned students, who agreed that following examination by the prison doctor they would give their names and be released. The students were subsequently released from prison after divulging their identities and giving their addresses last night. But since the judicial authorities discovered that in general the students had deliberately not given their correct names and addresses, they again imprisoned the students and sent them to the central police of Rome, to be released immediately following investigation of the true identities of each of them. But because the student brothers and sisters did not agree to declare their real names and addresses, the police authorities contacted the inspector dealing with issue, and the confirmation of the (?parliament) once again sent all of them back to prison [sentence as heard]. These students requested that a lawyer be appointed for them and sent to the prison, and regarding this request some steps have been taken by the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Rome. The students have said that they intend to stay in prison for the time being and continue their hunger strike.

The charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Vatican also reports that the under secretary of the Vatican Foreign Ministry [as heard] said of the students arrest that the Vatican has no complaint against the Iranian students, and the prime minister of the Vatican [as heard] has expressed regret for the events which led to the students' arrest.

But, according to the Italian press, the Italian police took action to arrest the Iranian students after being requested by Vatican authorities to do so.

According to the spokesman for the Ministry of foreign Affairs, some measures have been taken by the Iranian charge d'affaires in Rome to obtain the release of the Iranian students.

REPORTS ON DEMONSTRATIONS OUTSIDE UK EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

11 Aug Demonstration

LD111300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0952 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The news headquarters set up by the PARS NEWS AGENCY to follow the struggles of Islamic societies of students abroad has reported:

At the invitation of student members of the UK branch of the union of Islamic societies of students in Europe, thousands of students gathered in front of the UK Embassy in Tehran starting at 0800 today to protest against the attack by the UK police on the student members of this society and their illegal imprisonment in London. They began demonstrating in a very quiet and organized manner. The students carried thousands of pictures of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, photographs of the inhumane confrontation by the Scotland Yard police and various placards condemning the UK police for their handling of the student members of the Islamic society. They chanted slogans in English and Persian.

The UK Embassy is now being strictly guarded by the guards corps and the police. The organizers of the demonstration and those leading it have condemned in advance any attack on the embassy and have placed great emphasis on an organized demonstration.

On the demonstrators' placards the following can be seen: "The attack of the fascist police of Britain on the student members of the Islamic society is part of an undertaking given by Thatcher to her master, Carter." On another of the placards the demonstrators demand that the British police be sued and that the student members of the Islamic society be released from British jails unconditionally.

12 Aug Demonstration

LD120426 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported that following the demonstrations of the Islamic societies of students in London and their arrests by the fascist British police, at 2330 last night a large number of the Muslim and revolutionary people of Tehran gathered in front of the British Embassy at the invitation of those who have been conducting a sitin demonstration for the past few days so that they may protest the antihuman and anti-Islamic behavior of the British police. In this gathering, which had congregated in the rain, Mr Fakhrud-Din Hejazi, the first representative [he received the highest number of votes] of the people of Tehran in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, gave a speech. At first a few verses of the glorious Koran were chanted and then the youth song was sung.

During these proceedings some slogans were chanted against the fascist British and American police and the demonstrators demanded the release of the hostages.

One of the brothers who is a member of the Islamic association of students in America and Canada gave a speech and spoke in detail about the crimes of the American police in Washington and California. He also described the relations between the students and the black Muslims of America and he especially praised the American Muslims, especially the blacks, and said: These Muslims take part in the forefront of our demonstrations.

At the end of the program, Mr Fakhrud-Din Hejazi referred in his speech to English as the [word indistinct] of imperialism and talked about the history of their influence from the time of the Saffavids and the Qajars and about their role in the coup d'etat of 19 August 1953 which was carried out with the collaboration of America. He warned that the British Government should release our brothers and sisters as soon as possible. He gave an ultimatum, saying that if one hair of the children of this land is missing, we will destroy all their interests in the Middle East.

According to the report of PARS NEWS AGENCY's special correspondent, various classes of people could be seen in this gathering. Also, various groups and classes of people who chanted different slogans participated in this gathering. According to the report, the program of the gathering and the speeches of the people in front of the British Embassy in Tehran ended at 0130 this morning.

PROTEST TO BE FILED OVER STUDENTS IN PHILIPPINES

JN120827 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Well over 100 Iranian university students in Manila have staged a sitin to protest against the arrest of 13 Iranians during anti-Israeli demonstrations. Those staging the sitin have chanted slogans: "Death to U.S. agents" and "We will continue the sitin until our colleagues are released by the Philippine police."

In another development, an official of the camp in which the 13 Iranians are being detained stated that 3 students have been transferred to the hospital because their health deteriorated due to the continued hunger strike.

The Iranian charge d'affaires in Manila has visited the student detainees. Following the visit, he stated that one of the students was tortured by the Philippine police. He added that he will lodge an official protest with the Philippine Government.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Clash on Border

GF101423 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] The iedological and political department of the 81st Brigade has announced that during the past 24 hours a clash erupted between units of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed on the border and puppet Iraqi Ba'thist forces. The report says the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran responded firmly to the enemy's artillery fire, compelling the enemy forces to withdraw.

Keyhan on Tanks At Border

WA121156 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1530 GMT on 11 August in its evening press review, carries a headline from the newspaper KEYHAN entitled: "Iraq Masses 300 Tanks on the Border To Launch an Attack Against Iran."

Subsequent newscasts carried by Tehran International Service in Arabic and Tehran Domestic Service in Persian on 11 August were not heard to refer to a large number of Iraqi tanks on the border.

11 Aug Exchange of Fire

JN112035 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] PARS reports from Qasr-e Shirin that forces of the agent Ba'thist army opened sporadic fire at 0800 this morning on the border outposts in the (Khan Laylah) area. Our forces returned the fire and silenced the sources of Ba'thist fire.

NEW 'PLOT' REPORTED INVOLVING U.S., ISRAEL, IRAQ, EGYPT

LD111531 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 6 Aug 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Bakhtiar, Nazih, Nahavandi and Two Israeli Generals Are Engaged in a New Plot Against Iran"]

[Text] America, Israel, Iraq and Egypt, together with a group of local traitors and hirelings, are engaged in hatching a new plot against Iran under cover of a Lebanese trading company. In a discussion, an informed source revealed news of this plot to the KEYHAN political service, together with details.

According to the report supplied by this informed source, 30 American Chinook helicopters have loaded and are traveling in the direction of a destination near Iran, probably Iraq, to supply the equipment to be used in the new plot to the dependent and hireling agents of American imperialism and world Zionism.

In addition, another news source with access to reliable information referred to the preparations being made by the mercenary armies and announced that these had taken place with very close cooperation from Israel. In the explanation he gave to the KEYHAN political service, this political authority declared that, according to extremely reliable information, the new plot was drawn up on 11 July in Paris. He added: "On Friday, 11 July, a meeting took place in an apartment on a boulevard in Paris attended by Shahpur Bakhtiar, Hasan Nazih, Hushang Nahavandi, Ali Tabataba'i and two Israeli generals, one Haim Hertzberg and the other (Rehav Amzi). The authority added that the group had gathered to coordinate future plans aimed against the Iranian revolution, and, according to intelligence sources, two Iranians, as yet unidentified, were present in addition to the above-mentioned individuals.

The presence of Israel and Israeli generals at a conference convened in France by the leaders of the counterrevolution under the leadership of Shahpur Bakhtiar points to the active cooperation of American imperialism. The authority added:

"We possess documentary evidence that the Israeli forces and their American friends are directly and actively trying to plot against the Islamic Revolution."

According to information supplied to the KEYHAN political service by this source, the new counterrevolutionary activity is taking place under cover of a Lebanese (in fact Zionist) company by the name of (Nan-Raif). The directors of this company are in direct contact with agents of world Zionism, and the principal director is one "Shahada," who has agencies in Beirut, Baghdad and Egypt. This company also has a representative in Paris by the name of "Saddam Saddam."

At present, according to information assembled by this news source, by using the company-owned ship the "Amirieh" and ostensibly engaging in foreign trade, the plotters are trying to facilitate the necessary links between America, Israel, Egypt, Iraq, and such mercenaries as Bakhtiar and other committed supporters of America. In addition, according to information supplied by our news source, 30 Chinook helicopters have now been made available to the plotters by America, and they are traveling loaded towards the Persian Gulf. It is thought that they are carrying goods to a country in the region, in all probability Iraq.

The news source also reports that the Israelis have made available to the Bakhtiar group and other plotters through one Michael (Linchzberg) a number of tanks, probably about 50. The same authority also reports that these have been placed at the disposal of Iraq. The same reliable source of information also stated that the relevant authorities are in possession of the names of the group of Iranians at home and abroad who are collaborating with the plotters, but declined to reveal these names for security reasons.

It should be explained that following his return from the meeting at Bakhtiar's apartment, Ali Tabataba'i was exterminated in America because of his treason and conspiracies by a group of Muslim supporters of the Islamic Revolution.

During the regime of the deposed, traitorous shah, Ali Tabataba'i was a press correspondent from Iran working in America, and he was in direct contact with Mansur Rafi'zadeh, overall head of SAVAK in America. Rafi'zadeh was in contact with the CIA and the FBI, and was a sort of link between these diabolical organizations and Iran's SAVAK.

It should be explained that Mansur Rafi'zadeh was a former member of the toilers party of the Iranian nation [as published] and that after he arrived in America, he published the newspaper SHEHAB, in which he adopted a religious line in fierce opposition to the student movements against the shah. In the year 1978 alone SAVAK sent him 8 million dollars in one stroke to carry out the aims of his opposition. After the revolution Foreign Minister Dr Ibrahim Yazdi pursued the matter through Interpol and the American courts.

SALESIAN MISSIONARIES EXPECT TO HAVE TO LEAVE

AU111005 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, 11 Aug (ANSA)--Within a month all Catholic priests and nuns will have to leave Iran. This is the latest orientation of Tehran authorities, according to a message received over the weekend by the headquarters of the Salesian order here.

The message was sent by Don Picchioni, a Salesian priest who is currently in Tehran where he is closely following the situation of his order's priests in Iran.

The Salesian order here has been unable to get into contact with Msgr. Hilarion Capucci, former archbishop of Jerusalem, who is in the Iranian capital on a mission to discuss with Tehran authorities the situation of Salesian priests in the country who were recently put under house arrest.

Don Piccioni informed the order here that the Iranian Government has decided from now on to deal only with the Chaldean rite Catholic bishop and no longer with the nunciature.

According to the Salesian order here, there is great uncertainty over the fate of Catholic schools in the country since the Iranian Government has announced that it may assign the Catholic school buildings whose size is in proportion to the number of registered students [as received].

According to Salesians in Rome, this new attitude on the part of Tehran authorities is a direct consequence of demonstrations staged at the Vatican Friday when 22 Iranian students were arrested by Italian police.

There are currently 150 Catholic priests and nuns, including 20 Salesians, in Iran.

It is expected that they will begin returning to Italy starting next Friday.

UK WOMAN ARRESTED ON SPY CHARGES IN ESFAHAN 6 AUG

NC1000848 Paris AFP in English 0844 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 10 (AFP)--Iranian Revolutionary Guards have arrested a British woman in Esfahan, some 350 km (240 miles) south of Tehran, on espionage charges, a British Embassy source said here today.

The source said that 58-year-old Jean Wadell, personal secretary to the exiled Anglican bishop of Esfahan, Hasan Deghani, was arrested on Wednesday after she had travelled to the southern city to request permission to leave Iran.

The Esfahan revolutionary tribunal had ordered Miss Wadell to remain in Iran after a bomb attack in Tehran on May 6 in which she was injured.

The fundamentalist ISLAMIC REPUBLIC daily reported that Miss Wadell was suspected of involvement in an alleged plot to overthrow the Iranian regime, revealed on July 10.

Quoting revolutionary guards, the daily also accused Miss Wadell of being in touch with the last premier under the shah, Shahpur Bakhtiar, currently organizing resistance from Paris, and "British, Israeli and possibly American" secret service networks.

The bishop left Iran soon after the revolution. He has been accused of espionage activities and his son was murdered in Tehran just three months ago.

British Embassy sources today denied all charges against Miss Wadell, saying Britain had taken the appropriate steps at the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

The ministry later refused to comment on the case.

The ISLAMIC REPUBLIC newspaper said that Miss Wadell had admitted being a spy, adding that incriminating papers had been found on her when she was arrested. The daily also accused the Esfahan Anglican centre and hospital of being a "meeting place for British spies using charitable works as a cover."

Further Details

TA101540 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 10 Aug 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] First, we look at the latest developments in Iran. Officials of the Anglican Church in Iran were subjected to several gun attacks by unknown assailants earlier this year. One of the victims of these attacks, Miss Jean Wadell, a 58-year-old British woman, has been attempting to return to Britain since then but a series of misfortunes has now culminated in her being detained on suspicion of spying. Alex Brodie in Tehran unravels the tangled story:

[Begin recording] Miss Jean Wadell was the secretary of Bishop Hasan Deghani, the Anglican bishop of Iran, based in the city of Esfahan. Early in May she was seriously injured, shot in the stomach in a church flat of St Paul's Anglican Church in Tehran. A few days later, the bishop's 24-year-old son Bahram Deghani was murdered and last year the bishop himself, who is now outside the country, survived an assassination attempt. In none of these cases have the attackers been identified.

The British Embassy here has been trying to get clearance for Miss Wadell's return to England, since she recovered from her wounds. However, she was banned from leaving Tehran. But the embassy was succeeding. The Foreign Ministry and the Tehran revolutionary prosecutor's office said she could leave. But a block appeared, and it came from the revolutionary prosecutor in Esfahan.

Mr David (Redaway) of the British Embassy said the Foreign Ministry advised that the only way to clear this last blockage was to go to Esfahan and answer any questions. (Redaway) went with Miss Wadell, but the revolutionary committee there, despite his protestations, insisted on detaining her. Now the newspaper, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, has accused Miss Wadell of being a spy. British diplomats have been denied access to Miss Wadell during her interrogation, which the committee said should not take more than 10 or 15 days. [end recording]

BBC CORRESPONDENT IN TEHRAN TOLD TO LEAVE

TA120613 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The number of foreign correspondents reporting from Tehran has been dwindling as developments in the country become more volatile. The latest correspondent who is about to leave at the government's request is the man who reported there for the BBC, Alex Brodie:

[Begin recording] There are few journalists left in Iran. At the start of the revolution they were very popular. It could be said that Ayatollah Khomeyni rode into Iran on a wave of publicity. Now there are hardly any foreign correspondents. Every major news agency, newspaper, radio and television network used to be represented here in one way or another. Now only two of the world's news agencies keep going. There is one major world newspaper supplied by a staff correspondent. The band of freelance journalists has dwindled to less than a handful; the television agencies have gone; and now the BBC is out.

I was told there had been too many negative reports of my coverage of Iran. The BBC could reapply for someone else to come here, but I could not. I was also told there was a new regulation that no foreign journalist could stay in Iran for longer than 3 months. Another official said the rule only applied to people who had reported unfavorably on Iran.

But the whittling down of foreign reporters does not seem to be a concerted campaign. It is rather a result of the uncertainty, fear for job security and lack of direction of the Foreign Ministry. It, like all other government departments, is to have a new minister soon. [end recording]

Alex Brodie sent that report just before leaving Tehran.

ISLAMIC GROUP OF ARABIAN PENINSULA ISSUES STATEMENT

LD101832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the Islamic Revolution Organization of the Arabian Peninsula [Sazman-e Enqelab-e Eslami-ye Jazirat al-Arab] today issued a statement regarding the extensive demonstrations held in Arabian Peninsula cities.

The statement says: In implementing Imam Khomeyni's command and in response to the request by the Islamic revolution organization to the devout masses of the Arabian Peninsula to mark international Jerusalem Day, Friday night the sky of the region was filled with the cry of "God is great" emanating from the throats of the devout. Mass rallies were also staged in a number of eastern cities of the Arabian Peninsula. Extensive and [word indistinct] demonstrations were held in [name indistinct] city, about 16 km from Dhahran, the main center of the colonialist American Aramco company. Demonstrations were also held in the city of [name indistinct] near the oil refinery of the port of [name indistinct].

The troops of the Saudi forces, whose rulers pretend to aspire to the return of Jerusalem and who are (?making commercial deals at the expense of the Palestinian issue), attacked the demonstrators who believe in Palestine and Jerusalem and embarked upon a new wave of arrests. The eastern jails continue to be filled to the brim with the freedom-loving prisoners who staged a hunger strike for a few days last month.

Meanwhile, Saudi hegemonists have issued a statement in which they deny the existence of any political prisoner. We firmly oppose the Saudi forces and demand that they allow the representatives of the [words indistinct] to visit [word indistinct] prison located in the city of [name indistinct] so that foreign journalists can see for themselves 100 political prisoners arrested following the great movement of the month of Muharram of this year.

We do not regard it as strange that the Saudi forces deny the existence of any political prisoners because we expect only lies and misleading and slanderous statements from this regime. We insistently call upon all Islamic movements and international organizations to take serious action and make serious efforts to free these innocent people from the prisons of the Saudi family, so that, with God's help, Palestine will be liberated by devout crusaders and that the mercenary regimes, which have exploited Palestine as a means for making commercial deals, will be overthrown.

TEHRAN INTERVIEWS NEW PRIME MINISTER RAJA'I

LD111900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Unidentified Tehran radio correspondent's 11 August interview with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i--recorded, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Raja'i, today we saw that the Majles endorsed your premiership. We would first like you to tell us how you were judged in the previous open sessions of the Majles in which you participated and how you consider yourself.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In order for those friends who want to vote for me to know better how I think, I introduced myself with three sentences, namely that I am a follower of the imam, an offspring of the Majles and a brother to the president. I am a follower of the imam, and I regard this as one of the particular aspects of myself and that of the members of the Cabinet. I hope that this major feature will be able, as much as possible, to bring about cohesion among our people, the executive organs, the revolutionary institutions and the president.

I am an offspring of the Majles because I did not do anything in order to become premier, except that the Majles, in its attitude toward me on the whole and what it knew of me from the past, made me a candidate and presented me as prime minister. In the context of the fact that I regard myself as an offspring of the Majles I should establish my link with my compatriots by proceeding from the fact that I am an offspring of the people, for the Majles is one of the rarest legislative assemblies; it enjoys the decisive support of the people.

With the kindness my colleagues have shown I am also enjoying relatively decisive support at this stage. As for my being the president's brother, this is because both of us have a responsibility as elected representatives of the people to serve the people, and I hope that this brotherhood will be closer every day and that all our efforts will be directed toward serving the people and resolving the people's problems--God willing.

[Question] Your Excellency, Mr Raja'i, would you tell us what programs you would propose at the outset of your work and what long-term program you have envisaged, in general?

[Answer] At the moment I do not have any particular program with which governments usually introduce themselves. There is no doubt, in my belief, that the people have staged a revolution in Iran, given blood and wrested this country and its wealth from the previous regime. I (regard it as my mission) to entrust this country and this wealth with these revolutionary people who gave their blood in the 17th Shahriuar Square, at Sarcheshmeh crossroads and in other parts of Iran. We believe that they are the most worthy people to run the country.

[Question] When it comes to proposing your programs, would you propose your own programs or let the people choose for themselves?

[Answer] No. The program will be formulated by ourselves and with the help of revolutionary institutions and God's (blessings) we will prepare a program which will be consistent with Iran's Islamic Revolution and will propose it to the esteemed representatives in the Majles.

[Question] [Words indistinct] who will be your colleagues? In other words, what criteria you would use [words indistinct]? Will your colleagues, that is, the ministers, be from the masses of the people?

[Answer] We shall make use of all revolutionary institutions, both the institutions themselves and their knowledge, the criteria that the imam has noted and that the Majles has also borne in mind in this regard. The people, the majority of them, have also accepted these criteria for a minister and along which they have moved--these will be borne in mind. God willing, we shall present a Cabinet which will be strictly in keeping with the line of the people, which will have the people in mind and which will serve the people.

[Question] Mr Raja'i, do you not think that the manner in which you plan to work, which, of course, springs from the very revolution of the nation, would necessitate an administrative revolution?

[Answer] Yes. I think you should satisfy yourselves for the moment with the answer I have just given, for the need for an administrative revolution in Iran is something about which no one has any doubts. But whether someone whose flesh and blood have been made in an administrative office or someone who has suffered under this of existing and past administration could implement an administrative revolution is a question to which an answer should be supplied in the future. That is why I choose not to answer these questions for the moment.

[Question] Mr Raja'i, as the head of the government, which groups do you think would support you and which groups do you think you might lose?

[Answer] I believe that I am following an idea and a school, namely the policy of the imam and the policy of the revolution. All those who believe in the policy of the imam, the policy of the revolution and the true Islam will support me and my colleagues, and I am fully convinced of this.

[Question] Mr Raja'i, as you know, there are several perceptions of the imam's policy. In other words, there are large groups which regard themselves exclusively as followers of the policy of the imam. Could you briefly tell us what your perception of the imam's policy is?

[Answer] I (?believe) that you may have heard the answer to this before. The policy of the imam is that which the people have followed. These people have elected these deputies to the Majles. These deputies know what the policy of the imam is. We are from among the very same deputies and I have been selected in this very context. Thus, the matter is clear and specific, which the people know, the Majles knows and we know as well. I hope that it will be made clear for those who do not know it in practice in the future.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much and we wish you success.

'ALI RAJA'I PROMISES CABINET WITHIN 10 DAYS

LD111720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i today in an interview with domestic and foreign correspondents, in answer to a question about when he would introduce his Cabinet and when the new government would begin its work, said: According to the law, I have 10 days for the formation of the Cabinet, and I have held some consultations among revolutionary foundations. Therefore, I will not be asking for extra time and I will introduce my Cabinet within 10 days.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent asked: How and on what basis will you eliminate the various centers of power?

Mr Raja'i replied: In the formation of the Cabinet I will be asking all the revolutionary foundations for their help and cooperation, and I rely on these very revolutionary foundations.

Therefore, what I regard as a solution for the elimination of centers of power is to choose a route through which centers of power will not be able to make themselves felt. If the government and the Revolution Guards Corps regard themselves as two centers of power, this is a result of disharmony. Yet if a government is of the people and if a corps is of the people, then there cannot be two centers of power. They are all from one power, from one force and from one population.

KHOMEYNI OFFICE BANS UNAUTHORIZED CURRENCY EXCHANGE

GF111525 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni's office released a statement on monetary transactions today. The following is the text of the statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: In accordance with a report issued by the Central Bank of Iran, fugitive agents of the satanic regime and smugglers of foreign currencies have long been buying the currency earned by Iranians working in Persian Gulf countries at a higher price than the official rate. This has resulted in the flight of smuggled Iranian money outside the homeland and its conversion into other currencies. This paves the way for strengthening elements opposed to the Islamic Revolution.

The Central Bank of Iran has decided to purchase currency from Iranians living in the area at a rate higher than the official rate in order to compete with the prices offered by brokers and money changers.

After learning about this matter, the leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni, has announced that currency transactions with money changers and smugglers is illegal. This is a step toward confronting enemies and Satans. Transactions in Iranian currency are permitted only with branches of Iranian banks. Therefore, we ask all sisters and brothers outside the homeland, and especially those in Persian Gulf countries, to sell their money to branches of Iranian banks in Persian Gulf countries or to other centers that the Central Bank of Iran will announce in the future. This will create another barrier in the face of the conspiracies by enemies and foreigners.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES GATHERING ON REVOLUTIONARY IDEOLOGY

LD111106 Tehran PARS in English 0739 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 11 Aug (PARS)--Speaking to a large crowd of people in (?Alibad), President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said that compromise would mean blasphemy. I have never compromised and whatever I have been doing is saving the [word indistinct] country from plots and [word indistinct] the unity of the people, added the president. Suppressing the ideology would pave the way for dictatorship, otherwise in an Islamic society which has rid itself of foreign (?contamination) and dictatorship would not find opportunities to grow. Those who are power thirsty want to glorify [word indistinct] and by doing so make it impossible to object to such a phenomenon and thus take us back to a dictatorship.

"We must be alert and know that dictatorship could only be established through reliance on foreign powers and that once a government finds characteristics of a dictatorship it becomes distant from the public, isolated and thus would need foreign help for its survival," added Bani-Sadr.

"We should not be afraid of hardship and difficulties. Any time that our revolution is threatened the young and revolutionary generation [word indistinct] us of victory and therefore, we should be optimistic the revolution will continue so that the ideology is firmly established in the society and in this connection awareness of the public plays a great role," said the president. "In order to take away chances from the opponents to the Islamic ideology, awareness of people must increase and it is with respect to this fact that I oppose any censorship," reminded Bani-Sadr.

At one point the president said, "I am disappointed with the situation and am sure that the nation will pass all these difficult times." He rejected ideas of those who believe that the nation [words indistinct] be informed of problems, and added that the people not only should have the capacity to listen to the problems but also the ability to solve them. "In my opinion," added Bani-Sadr, "the most serious problem of the country at present is that of dependence. Unless we eliminate this dependence any other action in this connection would not be a reformist act." At the end of the speech, the crowd chanted [words indistinct] that they would support him.

CABINET HOLDS SESSION WITH BANI-SADR 11 AUG

LD112017 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1955 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The Cabinet held a session this afternoon. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, at this meeting, which was held in the presence of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, the country's current issues were reviewed and discussed.

RADIO IRAN CLAIMS U.S.-IRANIAN RELATIONS IMPROVING

GF111755 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] As we predicted, relations between the Islamic Republic and the United States are improving despite the existing crisis (?in Iran). Secretary of State Edmund Muskie [words indistinct] various contacts have been established on various levels between Tehran and Washington. [Words indistinct] the U.S. secretary of state [words indistinct] has said America has attempted new initiatives, including the (?expansion) of diplomatic and economic relations with the Islamic Republic. He added that the leaders of the Islamic Republic [words indistinct] have made positive references to the release of the hostages.

Observers say Mr Muskie revealed these matters at a time when the important Democratic Party convention--which will have to determine its candidate for the forthcoming presidential elections--is only a few hours away. Observers add that the mere mention of the possibility of establishing relations between Washington and Islamic Tehran and the closeness of the date of the hostages' release will help to insure Carter's victory.

We want to add that (?this is) what a sham war means.

FVOI REPORTS ON PLIGHT OF QASHQA'I TRIBESMEN

GF101630 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran intends to begin a wide-scale offensive against patriotic Qashqa'i tribesmen. [Word indistrinct] revolution guards have begun the campaign by attacking the homes of Khosrow and Naser Qashqa'i [tribal leaders] and persecuting courageous and patriotic members of the Qashqa'i tribe.

[Word indistinct] Qashqa'i tribesmen in Fars and Kohiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad have begun to defend themselves and plan to repel attacks by the mercenary guards. A well-informed source has said Qashqa'i tribesmen have started migrating in order to avoid the cowardly attacks of the mercenary guards.

ADMIRAL MADANI ASKS FOR PUBLIC TRIAL IN KEYHAN LETTER

NC111511 Paris AFP in English 1448 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 11 (AFP)--Former Defense Minister Admiral Ahmad Madani, who was ousted Tuesday from the Iranian parliament "because of his sympathies for ex-Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar and the United States," demanded a "public trial so that the people can judge" in a letter published today in the (?journal) KEYHAN.

"Several deputies have said that they would accuse me of many crimes," the admiral said in his letter.

"The newspapers have repeated their charges and printed commentaries," he added. "That is why I ask the judicial authorities to have me tried before a tribunal where the world can see--on television--with the judges on one side and with me on the other and so that the people can judge."

Admiral Madani said that no religion excused the kind of campaign that was being waged against him. Many of his accusers are leading religious figures in Iran.

The former defense minister left the parliament three weeks before he was ousted. He said at the time that the parliament was "not representative." About 15 deputies have asked for his arrest.

The admiral was a candidate in the recent presidential elections and received 15 per cent of the votes.

FORMER MINISTER RAHNAMA REPORTED UNDER ARREST

NC101220 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 10 (AFP)--Hamid Rahnama, Iranian information minister in the Cabinet of Amir Hoveyda--executed last year after wasting away in a revolutionary jail--has been arrested, the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC daily reported today.

Amir Hoveyda, Iranian prime minister from 1965 to 1977 under the late shah, was executed in Tehran soon after the revolution, along with numerous army generals and senior officials of the shah's secret police, the SAVAK.

Meanwhile, PARS NEWS AGENCY reported that Ali Dashti, a senator under the shah, had been arrested and transferred to the capital's Evin Prison.

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER MAJOR TRANSPORT COMPANIES

LD111342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the ownership of 8 major transport companies and 4,000 trucks has been placed in the hands of the government. The debts of these companies to banks and the Trade Ministry were over 11.28 billion rials. Some of the companies received more than (3,600) times their capital in loans.

(Mansur Mo'inzadeh), a member of the governing council of expansion of trade services company, announcing this news today, told PARS that there are about eight major transportation companies in Iran and these have been amalgamated in one central company called "(Bar and Bar) Company" with a capital of 100 million rials. The partners of this company are expansion of trade services; [name indistinct]; Sarebanha; Iran Tanker; Tehran-Khorramshahr; [name indistinct]; Trans-Continantal; PARS; [names indistinct] transportation companies.

MO'INFAR COMMENTS ON OPEC, SAUDI-IRAQI STATEMENT

LD111346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1012 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister, has taken part in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

In reply to a question as to whether the world is at present facing less of a demand for a greater supply of oil and whether the major exporters have really taken any basic action in view of their implicit undertaking at the last OPEC meeting, at which they said that in the event of a continuation of such conditions they would reduce their output to push up prices to the level with OPEC had considered, he said: Some OPEC members, such as Libya, Algeria and Nigeria, and to some extent Kuwait, Qatar and Venezuela, have more or less taken some action both to reduce their production and bring prices to the level determined by OPEC.

But, unfortunately, two major OPEC producers, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, which together possess about 40 percent of the total OPEC exports, have not taken any basic action either to reduce their production or regulate prices. For instance, Saudi Arabian light crude, which is similar to that of Iran, is at present $7 cheaper than our crude and is delivered to the U.S. oil guzzlers.

Our country's oil minister added: Saddam Husayn, who has also decided to serve blood-sucking world imperialism and international Zionism by damaging the interests of the nation of Islam, is producing the greatest amount of oil possible and is surrendering the oil resources--this wealth of the oppressed nation of Iraq--to the winds of destruction. It is interesting to know that wherever Iran has decided not to export and sell oil or has reduced exports, Iraq has appeared immediately and has filled the gap created by Iran.

The oil minister was asked: As you are aware, at the end of Saddam Husayn's visit to Saudi Arabia a joint statement was issued between the two countries announcing that any country which recognizes Jerusalem, the capital of occupied Palestine, as the capital of Israel will face a severance of political and economic relations by the two countries. In your opinion, is this a real threat and will it include oil as well?

Mo'infar said in reply: The raising of such problems by these countries is only a kind of show; the nations rising from beneath the claws of the hegemonists and colonizers can no longer tolerate witnessing their governments--such as Iraq and Saudi Arabia--continuing to have various kinds of close relations with America and other superpowers and at the same time continuing to deliver to them this vital substance, cheaply and in large quantities, to turn the wheels of their economies. So, in practice, they strengthen bloodsucking Zionism while supporting Palestine only in words, and in order to keep the minds of the nation of Islam busy, they issue statements every now and again in support of the oppressed Palestinian refugees and threaten the (cruel) occupiers of Palestine. The oil minister added: If a country is really honest, it must do what Iran has done and totally stop oil exports to America, Israel and other countries in the same position.

EARLY COMPLETION OF JAPANESE PETROCHEMICAL PROJECT PLANNED

OW070155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0144 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 7 (KYODO)--Japan and Iran have reshuffled the leadership of Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC) to prepare for a full-scale resumption of an Iran-Japan petrochemical complex in Iran, now 85 percent completed. Eleven executives, six from Iran and the remainder from Japan, were selected Wednesday in Tehran at a board meeting of IJPC, equally-owned joint company to complete and operate the 3-billion-dollar complex. One other Japanese member remains to be chosen.

Among them, H. Dabiri, an engineer of National Petrochemical Co. (NPC) of Iran, was appointed as new president; Eimei Yamashita, president of Iran Chemical Development Co. (the Japanese partner in IJPC), as board chairman and Amir Naser Kuhyar, Iranian representative in the project, as vice chairman.

The board also decided to rise IJPC's authorized capital to 60 billion Iranian rials from the present 22.5 billion Iranian rials.

The new board agreed to work for the earliest possible completion of the project at minimum costs. The both sides also agreed that decisions on important matters require joint signing by both Japanese and Iranian top executives in charge of management and construction.

FOUR FORMER REGIME 'AGENTS' TO STAND TRIAL 16 AUG

LD091255 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The Public Relations Department of the Islamic revolution public prosecutor's office announced today:

Branch No 1 of the Islamic Revolution Court of the center will begin the trial of four agents of the former regime at 1000 on Saturday, 16 August, this year. These individuals are:

Hasan Shah-Zeydi, son of Hadi, a retired police officer and chief of the Security Section of the Science and Higher Education Ministry, on charges of assault and battery and refusing to undertake the security of professors who took sanctuary on university campuses in December 1978-January 1979, participating in an armed raid on the science and Higher Education Ministry, and in connection with the murder of Kamran Nejatollahi;

Faramarz Nuzari-Baqa, son of Mahmud, retired major general and one of the important agents of the martial law of Tehran and its suburbs on charges of participation in the missions of martial law, suppressing and killing people and evicting the professors who took sanctuary in the Science and Higher Education Ministry at midnight on Wednesday, 27 December 1978, which caused [word indistinct], assault and battery of professors, suppressing the brave people of Tehran and bearing responsibility for guarding the airport in November 1978, being the chief of the so-called National Security Council, abusing and influencing public funds, land dealing, participation in gatherings for gambling and opium smoking, and in connection with the martyrdom of Prof Kamran Nejatollahi;

Abolhasan [name indistinct], son of 'Aliqoli, a former officer doing his military service, accused of the murder of the martyred Professor Kamran Nejatollahi;

Mohammad Hoseyn Shamsoddin (Nasibi), son of Seyyed 'Ali, minister of science and higher education in the Azhari Cabinet, principal of Mazandaran university, chief of [name indistinct] faculty, vice principal of Tehran university, and chief of the specialists' committee of the Executive Council of the disbanded Rastakhiz [resurgence] Party, accused of collaboration with SAVAK.

The public prosecuter of the Islamic Revolution has invited the honorable professors of universities, [words indistinct], and witnesses to refer to the Islamic Revolution Court of the center, situated in Evin, so that their attendance at the session of the revolution court might be arranged.

KHALKHALI ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF 400 PRISONERS

LD111120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, supervisor of the headquarters of the antinarcotics campaign, has announced: On the occasion of the auspicious 'Id al-Fitr today more than 400 people who had been found guilty by the antinarcotics court were released from Qasr Prison at a special ceremony.